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flicker'; and at still greater speed, the flicker ceases. Colored flicker began, in normal subjects, at about 40 impressions per second, and continued to 130–160 impressions, giving place then to the gray flicker, which lasted to 210–250 impressions, the point of complete fusion. The best point to determine in comparative tests seemed to be the point where the colors disappear. Normal subjects were found to vary about as indicated by the above numbers; many hysteric and psychasthenic subjects, on the other hand, got the gray flicker at 80–120 impressions per second, and complete fusion at 100–200 impressions. Subjects that can be raised from the condition of depression, by suggestive procedure, into a fairly normal state, showed a corresponding rise in the number of impressions per second that could be distinguished as flicker. The author's present report is entirely preliminary, but the method is certainly promising. It may be noted that individual differences in the fusion point were remarked by Sherrington in a recent paper on flicker.

R. S. WOODWORTH.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY.

Influence de l'intensité lumineuse sur certaines phases de l'excitation rétinienne. M. BOURDON. *Bulletin de la Société scientifique et médicale de l'Ouest.* 1^er^ trimestre, 1905.

The 'recurrent image' is known to differ with the intensity of the stimulating light, in that the weaker the light the longer is the interval before the recurrent image appears. The whole response of the retina to a brief illumination is known to be very complex, consisting of 6–8 phases, and the present paper studies the effects of different intensities of illumination on these several phases. The stimulus was presented by a dark lantern showing a streak of light 5 mm. wide and 30 cm. long. This streak is of ground glass, illuminated from behind by a gas-light; as the light is placed back of the center of the streak, the brightness of the streak is greatest at the center and diminishes gradually towards each end. The lantern is mounted on a carriage and can be moved across the field of vision, the eye meantime remaining fixed. The appearances corresponding to the bright center of the stimulating streak were found to differ considerably from those corresponding to the less luminous ends. In particular, the primary response to strong stimulation was prompter and more prolonged. More phases appear in response to strong light than in response to weak; and the stronger the light, the more time do these later phases occupy. Other differences can not well be explained without reproducing the figure given in the original.

R. S. WOODWORTH.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY.